

of course, wholly eliminated by your gracious words. Very truly yours,

"GEORGE HARVEY."

His praise, "Coals of Fire."

Acknowledging receipt of Colonel Harvey's letter, Governor Wilson, under date of January 11, wrote:

"MY DEAR COLONEL HARVEY:—Generous and cordial as was your letter written in reply to my note from the University Club, it has left me uneasy—because, in its perfect frankness, it shows that I did hurt you by what I am so tactlessly said at the Knickerbocker Club. I am very much ashamed of myself—for there is nothing I am more ashamed of than hurting a true friend, however unintentional the hurt may have been. I waited very much to see you in Washington, but was absolutely captured by callers every minute I was in my room, and when I was not there was fulfilling public engagements. I saw you at the dinner, but could not get to you, and after the dinner I was surrounded and prevented from getting to you. I am in town to-day, to speak this evening, and came in early in the hope of catching you at your office.

"For I owe it to you and to my own thoughtfulness to tell you how grateful I am for all your generous praise and support of me (no one has described me more nearly as I would like to believe myself to be than you have), how I have admired you for the independence and unflinching courage and individuality of your course, and how far I was from desiring that you should cease your support of me in the Weekly. You will think me very stupid—but I did not think of that as the result of my blunt answer to your question. I thought only of the means of convincing people of the real independence of the Weekly's position. You will remember that that was what we discussed, and now that I have unintentionally put you in a false and embarrassing position you heap coals of fire on my head by continuing to give out interviews favorable to my candidacy. All that I can say is that you have proven yourself very big and that I wish I might have an early opportunity to tell you face to face how I really feel about it all. With warm regard, cordially and faithfully yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

"Not a Word of Criticism."

Although Governor Wilson in his second letter referred to the Knickerbocker Club and dated his letter "January 11, 1912," it was explained yesterday that these errors were "obviously a slip of the pen." He intended, of course, to say the Manhattan Club. Colonel Harvey, in his second letter, assured Governor Wilson that he had "not one word of criticism." His letter followed:

"January 16, 1912."

"MY DEAR GOVERNOR WILSON:—Thank you much for your most handsome letter. I can only repeat what I said before—that there is no particle of personal rancor or resentment left in me. And I beg you to believe that I have not said one word to anybody of criticism of your nomination. I have to print a word of explanation to the Weekly's readers, but it will be the briefest possible. Very truly yours,

"GEORGE HARVEY."

"Enclosure."

Colonel Harvey forwarded to Governor Wilson a copy of his "word of explanation," which was published as an editorial in the Weekly, and which already has been printed in the Herald. It follows:

"TO OUR READERS:—

"We make the following reply to many inquiries from the readers of the Herald's Weekly:

"The name of Woodrow Wilson as our candidate for President was taken down from the head of these columns in response to a statement made to us directly by Governor Wilson, in the effect that our support was affecting his candidacy injuriously.

"The only course left open to us, in simple fairness to Mr. Wilson, no less than in consideration of our own self-respect, was to cease to advance his nomination.

"We make this explanation with great reluctance and the deepest regret. But we cannot escape the conclusion that the very considerable number of readers who have cooperated earnestly and loyally in advancing a movement which was inaugurated solely in the hope of rendering a high public service are clearly entitled to this information."

"Politicians Discuss the Effect."

In response to the request of the Evening Post for permission to publish his letters to Colonel Harvey, Governor Wilson sent this telegram:

"TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 23, 1912."

"I am very glad to hear that you are so far as I am able, to help solve problems which must be solved if we do this, the greatest democratic republic upon which the sun has ever shone, are to see its destinies rise to the high level of our hopes and its opportunities. It is the duty of every citizen, but it is peculiarly my duty, for any man who has ever been honored by being made President of the United States is thereby forever rendered debtor of the American people, and it is bound to his life to remember this as his prime obligation, and in private life as much as in public life so to carry himself that the American people may never have cause to feel regret that once they placed him at their head."

Under the New Jersey primary preference law the republican Presidential preference ticket of that State will carry the names of President Taft, Colonel Roosevelt and Senator La Follette.

Quite interesting reading."

William F. McCombs, political manager of Governor Wilson, refused to discuss the matter. "That is a gentlemanly discretion," when Colonel Watterston in his statement printed yesterday asserted that on behalf of Governor Wilson, requested him to raise campaign funds, is a myth, was the opinion expressed by Mr. McCombs. Asked if he could identify the "gentleman of distinction," Mr. McCombs said:

"No; do not believe he exists. If I knew of his existence I certainly should look him up, for he would have the considerable sum for the Wilson campaign fund. All funds collected for the Wilson campaign are turned over to me, and Colonel Watterston has not collected a penny."

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When asked for his reasons for making no comment the Governor said:

"I had hoped that they were self-evident."

The Governor then added:

"I am only sorry to have to regret the friendship, which I have lasted, I found interesting and enjoyable."

Asked if he did not mean to say the loss of friendship, the Governor replied that he preferred to have the statement stand as he had dictated it.

WATTERSTON KINSMAN QUILTS

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday.—Robert Ewing, middle Tennessee member of the Woodrow Wilson State Committee, resigned to-day, giving as his reason "the extreme personal bitterness which has lately developed between my brother-in-law, Henry Watterston, and my friend Woodrow Wilson."

INVENTOR KILLS HIMSELF.

He Said His Paving Blocks Were Used in Boston.

Andries Bevier, sixty-nine years old, found dead in his room at No. 130 Sixty-fourth street yesterday.

He committed suicide by inhaling gas through a tube which he had fastened to the gas jet. Bevier was the inventor of a paving block used in Boston, paving

NEW JERSEY FLIES ROOSEVELT FLAG

Two Erstwhile Governors and Other Prominent Men Organize a Campaign Club.

"WILL RUN," THEY ASSERT

Quote Letter from L. F. Abbott Which They Construe as Making

Colonel a Candidate.

Theodore Roosevelt was made the candidate for President of a progressive element of the republican organization in New Jersey at a luncheon in the Union Club yesterday, when Everett Colby, formerly State Senator, entertained two erstwhile Governors of the State, J. Franklin Fort and E. C. Stokes; Charles N. Fowler, State Senator William J. Bradley, of Camden; Sheriff Hetrick, of Monmouth; William Lloyd, vice chairman of the republican organization in Essex, and six representative republicans of other counties.

The dinner joined in the informal organization of a New Jersey Roosevelt Campaign Club and appointed a committee to go out and work for the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt.

None of the guests of Senator Colby would discuss the proceedings and only a brief summary of what had been done at the conference which followed the luncheon was made public.

It was said that a committee had been appointed which will report upon a plan of organization at an early day as a preliminary to the formal organization of a Roosevelt League of New Jersey.

Mr. Stokes made the launching of this New Jersey Roosevelt boom the occasion for making his latest statement. Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward acceptance of the nomination for President received by Mr. Stokes from Lawrence F. Abbott, president of the Outlook Company.

As construed by those at the Colby dinner, this letter makes plain the fact that Mr. Roosevelt will accept the nomination. Mr. Abbott later confirmed the letter and all its statements in regard to Mr. Roosevelt's attitude. Mr. Abbott's letter, in part, read:

"If Mr. Roosevelt is ever elected President again it will not be because he seeks or wants the office—it will be because the country wants him in the office to perform the duty which is his as the President of the United States."

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Mr. Taft Gets As Good a Majority of Ohio Delegates as He Can

"Rounds Up" Sixteen of Twenty-One in Committee

in Day of Conference and Speechmaking in Columbus.

CURTAINS ADDRESSES OWING TO SORE THROAT

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] COLUMBUS, Ohio, Tuesday.—Cheered by enthusiastic crowds, speaking at many banquets and receptions, despite a severe cold and beset by politicians both friendly and hostile, President Taft finished to-night the second day of his dash through his native State seeking support of the party members in his campaign for a renomination.

A jocular fling at Governor Judson Harmon, who sat with him at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon, praise for his arbitration treaties and further denunciation of the judicial recall, were features of his addresses, all of which were curtailed because of the condition of his throat.

Reports that the President's cold is of serious character were denied to-night by Dr. Thomas L. Rhoads, who is with the Presidential party. He said the President's throat is irritated and that he has an expectorating cough, but that there is not the slightest cause for worry. The clouds of cigar smoke in which the President has been compelled to speak at the various banquets are largely responsible for the condition of his throat.

Politically this has been an important day from the President's standpoint. He and his associates have been rounding up the members of the State Committee and with the task practically completed, it is asserted that sixteen of the twenty-one members are friendly to the President. This would mean that the Taft campaign in Ohio is well organized and it would naturally follow that they can, if the members stay "true," control the election not a large majority of the forty-six delegates to the National Convention.

Friends of the President are feeling much more cheerful than they did before these two day conferences with members of the republican organization. One of the leading Taft men told a reporter for the Herald that the President is assured of a majority of the State delegation. But, he added, it is likely to be a scant majority.

The La Follette boom has suffered an utter collapse. Since it came in collision with the Roosevelt boom it has not been revived. The only formidable opponent of the President's ambition to control the Ohio delegation comes from Mr. Roosevelt. His men are organizing in every Congressional district in the State. They are making a great deal of noise and are, without any doubt, causing the Taft men uneasiness in some sections of the State.

One of the Taft managers told a reporter for the Herald that Mr. Roosevelt still has a good many followers in the State—not nearly so many as he once had—but enough to make him a dangerous rival. He personally sets out to get the delegation. No one here has the slightest doubt that he is a candidate.

The politics of the Middle West, where they begin to play politics at district schools, wink at the suggestion that Mr. Roosevelt is not telling his friends to "go ahead." Out here the Roosevelt forces practically admit that they have assurances that their efforts will be appreciated.

President Confers with Leaders.

All day long prominent republicans from all parts of the State drifted into the Southern Hotel and sought audiences with the President. Many of them told him that the Roosevelt movement, having voluntarily appropriated the name of the State of the La Follette boom, has been making rapid progress, but that it is now stationary and the Taft movement is gaining ground. The President was plainly pleased at the tidings and is feeling much better than he has for some time.

Among his callers to-day were Malcolm Karschner, of Columbus, who has been making the Taft campaign his life's work, and a number of other prominent republicans. Just what his interview with the President was does not appear. He has been a very active Roosevelt worker. Other callers were Arthur J. Voris, of Toledo, ex-senator, United States Senator; William Worthington, Harry Wolf, Sherman McPherson, General Charles Grosvenor and E. N. Huggins.

The President's day began with breakfast on his special car at half-past nine o'clock. From his station to the hotel he was escorted by a local military organization and was applauded along the way. The crowds were not large, owing to the extreme cold weather.

Playful Dig at Governor Harmon.

At half-past twelve o'clock he sat down to the dinner at the Southern Hotel. The Governor Harmon sat next to him and the two carried on quite a conversation. In his speech here he looked slyly at the Governor and said:

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday.—The first discussion of national politics in this Legislature was to-day, and it started so easily that it is likely to break out again any time. It was a discussion that had all the vigor of one in the country store, and might have been going yet if Lieutenant Governor Conway had not stopped it.

Senator Brackett started it when the nomination of Randolph Horton for Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed the late Henry B. Coman came up for confirmation. He charged that the democrats were not sincere in their advocacy of a non-partisan judiciary. Senator Voris, of Albany, retorted. "When it comes to the appointment of judges he knows no politics."

"The name of Taft spells failure," said Senator Loomis.

"The Senate has a mighty poor knowledge of spelling," retorted Senator Brackett. This was followed by a discussion of the Ballinger case.

"The President stood by his Cabinet officer," continued Senator Brackett, "and which committed itself to every high minded man. It was in remarkable contrast to the attitude of the Presidential aspirant who had the unspeakable meanness to ask the man who made him possible to stop his support because he thought it was harmful."

"This discussion is getting far ahead," said the Lieutenant Governor, and the Senate went back to its regular order.

SENATE VOTES TO-DAY ON CHILDREN'S BOARD

Senator Gallinger Refers to "Turkey Trot" in Opposing Bill—Too Many Commissions, He Says.

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Senator Gallinger in opening the debate, insisted that the mountain children, for whom so much sympathy was asked, were not so bad off morally as might be judged. They have not yet learned the turkey trot," he said.

Duplication of work by government bureaus was inevitable under the proposed bureau, he continued. He called attention to the census bulletin on mortality statistics and said that of these same statistics were ordered to be gathered by the children's bureau.

"We are creating too many bureaus and commissions," he concluded.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, made his maiden speech in the Senate in advocacy of the bill, insisting it was no invasion of the rights or prerogatives of the States.

Protests against the bill were read from Elbridge T. Gerry, the American Humane Association and others.

Mr. Burton Offers Salvage Bill.

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Mr. Corrick, secretary of the La Follette State Committee, also has declined to agree to a division of the State delegation between Mr. Roosevelt and Senator La Follette.

DOES NOT HURR. DIX

Views Regarding

Patronage.

Governor Dix and Norman E. Mack,

chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and of the National Committee, yesterday expressed different views on questions of State patronage and the reorganization of the State Committee.

The Governor, who is at the Waldorf-Astoria, said there are fifteen candidates for the place of Public Service Commissioner in New York, and mentioned several names, including Herman A. Metz, George Foster Peabody, Arthur J. O'Keefe, the Bridge Commissioner; John C. Brackenridge, formerly Public Works Commissioner in Brooklyn, and David A. Boddy.

Mr. Mack is at the Hotel Knickerbocker and did not see the Governor, although it was explained this was due to a conflict in engagements and not to any intention on the part of either. Mr. Mack said he understood that E. G. Riggs and John H. McCooey, the democratic leader of Brooklyn, were the only two candidates being considered for the commissionership. The Governor said Mr. McCooey was not a candidate, and he did not include Mr. Riggs' name in the list he mentioned.

Mr. Mack added that in his opinion H. B. Pissell, now the State Lunacy Commissioner, was the leading candidate for the vacancy in the Public Service Commissioner of the Second District. The Governor said he understood there was some opposition to the appointment of Mr. Bissell, inasmuch as the latter now has a good place.

There appeared to be a marked difference in the views of the two leaders of the State democracy, also on the question of who should head the State Committee when Mr. Mack retires.

The Governor expressed the belief that there might be a unanimous call from the State Committee to William Church Osborn, who was counsel to the Governor until recently, when he resigned. The Governor said Mr. Osborn's guest at dinner on Monday evening. The Governor said he hoped the State Committee would request Mr. Osborn to take the post, but indicated that Mr. Osborn was not a candidate.

Mr. Mack had not heard of any movement to extend a unanimous call to Mr. Osborn. The State chairman said that several men were being considered for the place, and named Murphy, of Troy; John F. Murtagh, of Elmira; Mayor Daniel Sheehan, of Elmira, and George M. Palmer, of Schoharie. Friends of these four are advancing the interests of each, and Mr. Mack regarded the selection as confined probably to that list. The date for meeting of the committee has not been fixed.

Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany Hall leader, was one of the Governor's callers. Mr. Dix said that Mr. Murphy did not have a candidate for the Public Service Commissioner or for the vacant post of Health Officer of the Port. The Governor said his appointments probably would not be made this week and that he will return to-day to Albany.

Mr. Mack has called a meeting of the Committee on Arrangements of the National Committee for next Monday at ten o'clock in Baltimore to make plans for the convention.

MR. TAFT DEFENDED IN ALBANY DEBATE

Senator Brackett Praises His Judicial Appointments and Sharply Attacks Mr. Wilson.

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Amend Immigration Bill to Keep Word with Japan

Warned by Exclusive Story in the Herald, Senate Committee

Changes Dillingham Measure with Respect to Aliens Admitted on Passports.

CALL LAW MOST DRASTIC EVER PROPOSED

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.—Warned by an exclusive story in the Herald that the Dillingham bill as reported to the Senate would contravene the delicate diplomatic understanding which serves to keep from American shores undesirable Japanese immigrants, the Senate Committee on Immigration to-day met and amended the bill. The bill as reported to the Senate is the most drastic immigration bill ever proposed.

It provides that laborers and artisans not eligible to become citizens of the United States by naturalization shall be excluded. The naturalization laws provide that the only aliens eligible for American citizenship are free white persons and persons of African nativity or descent.

This would operate to exclude by American statute not only Chinese, who are now so excluded, but Japanese, Malays, Hindus and all aliens not white or of African nativity or descent. The avoidance of a direct discrimination against Japan is the reason for the diplomatic understandings between that country and the United States, Canada and other lands which cannot permit an influx of Japanese laborers. It is a prime point of Japanese foreign policy that Japan's "race" be saved in such cases.

The amendment to the bill to-day adopted provides that such persons shall be excluded "unless otherwise provided for by treaty, convention or agreement as to passports."

The change will not admit Japanese laborers and artisans, but it will leave their exclusion to the terms of the diplomatic understandings under which Japan has undertaken to withhold passports from laborers desiring to go to the United States. Without passports they cannot enter the United States.

Hindu laborers and artisans will be kept out by treaty, convention or agreement as to passports.

CALL MONEY TRUST FINDS STEEL WAGES CAUSING FEBRUARY 7 UNDER LING POINT

Representative Henry, Who Demands Democratic Investigation, Expects Favorable Action Then.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.—When announcement was made to-day that the democrats of the House would caucus February 7 on the proposed investigation of the Money Trust the advocates of the investigation were filled with a new hope of success. Representative Robert L. Henry, of Texas, chairman of the Rules Committee and author of the democratic resolution providing for the inquiry, has been working hard to get a caucus on the theory that he would have better success with his plan there than in the Rules Committee.